

The Lacombe Guardian

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Turks Fortifying Constantinople

New York, Sept. 10.—One of the passengers from Liverpool on the American liner New York, yesterday, was an American doctor who has lived in Asia Minor for 40 years and speaks Turkish. He said that when he left Constantinople 17 days ago, the Turks realized that the Dardanelles would be forced shortly by the allies, and engineers were busy preparing for the abandonment of the trenches on the Galatipoli peninsula by making fresh defences nearer Constantinople.

When Turkey went into the war he said, 3,000 German officers with the Red Cross on their arms passed through Bulgaria, and in the battles that had been fought since, they have stood behind the Turkish soldiers with machine guns and revolvers to make sure they fight.

"The Turks hate the Germans," the doctor said, "but feel they are in their grip so far as fighting goes. The Turks are having advantage of the war to send us foreigners out of the country. There are 50,000 wounded soldiers in the Turkish hospitals. After war had been declared they ordered all Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and even Germans to leave Asia Minor, and over 200,000 have been thrown out."

Rome, Sept. 10.—The Corriere d'Italia has received a letter from Athens in which it is said that the total losses of the Turks in the Dardanelles are estimated at 250,000 men. Armenian refugees relate that 70,000 Armenians have been massacred, including several deputies of the Turkish parliament. Every one in Constantinople knows that the bankruptcy of Turkey is imminent. Agents and functionaries of the police are devoted to themselves entirely to plundering. The Armenian refugees are alarmed and disengaged and are demanding that they be sent back to Germany to fight for their native land.

KAISER'S CHANGE OF FRONT DUE TO HIS DESIRE FOR PEACE

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The Chicago Tribune, which has been rather well informed in war matters insists that the change of front on the part of the Kaiser and the German nation was due to Germany's desire to be friendly with the United States when it brings up the question of peace, which it will bring up at an early date.

"In my opinion peace could be achieved at this time only by the influence of the President of the United States."

This is the purpose of a personal message which Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent to the Kaiser two days before the sinking of the Arabic, according to information received today from an official German source.

The Kaiser is credited with desiring to end the war now while he is at the height of his advance in Russia.

And the Kaiser's suggestions for peace?

The Tribune says that Germany is flushed with the victory over Russia and the terms are much more exacting than the Kaiser would have suggested and did suggest in a round-about manner last spring. They are such that the allies would not accept it, would not listen to the suggestion. Here are the probable demands:

Erection of an independent kingdom of Poland as a buffer state between Russia and Germany.

Cession of a part if not all of Poland by Russia to Germany.

Partition of Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria, with possibly a part of the little kingdom going to Greece.

Cession of the Belgian Congo to Germany as compensation for

the evacuation of Belgium. Cession of African colonial territory to Germany by France, as compensation for the evacuation of Northern France.

Restoration of African colonies to Germany by Great Britain.

An international agreement on the freedom of the seas.

Germany has revived the proposal of an independent kingdom of Poland to serve as a buffer state and is demanding Czernowitz as further protection from the Slavs, says the Tribune, corresponding to the suggestion of autonomy for Finland is interesting. A new independent Finland would constitute a sort of buffer state between Russia and Sweden, which is conspicuously friendly to Germany.

The proposed partition of Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria likewise is significant. The promise of such a reward might be sufficient to keep Bulgaria friendly to the central empires.

COMMANDER SAYS SAMK ARABIC IN SELF-DEFENCE

Berlin, Sept. 8. (via London, 8:05 p.m.)—The commander of a German submarine, which has returned to its base, has reported to the admiral that he torpedoed the liner Arabic in the belief that the Arabic's action indicated she was about to attack the submarine and that he fired in self-defense.

According to the submarine commander's report, the submarine was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine then was on the surface.

In the Arabic, the commander declares, swam around, and he decided to attack the submarine. The commander of the submarine, however, remained in doubt as to the intentions of the Arabic when the latter changed her course a few points, but still headed in the direction that was bringing her nearer to the scene.

The captain of the submarine reports that he continued to observe the action of the liner until he saw the Arabic again change her course and head directly for the spot where the submarine lay, as if the Arabic had sighted the submarine boat. Then the commander of the submarine, believing in his craft, was in danger, he declared, submerged her and fired a torpedo.

This news was communed immediately to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, for transmission to Washington.

Prior to the report of the submarine's commander, admiral officials were of the belief that the submarine had been lost. No reason for her delay in returning to port has been given.

A high official of the foreign office, in discussing the case with the Associated Press, said the commander of the submarine evidently had adequate reasons for believing the submarine was about to be attacked and was justified in taking steps necessary to save his boat and crew.

The torpedoing of the Arabic, according to this official, could not be considered an unprovoked attack without warning, but a measure of self-defense, which the commander of the underwater boat was compelled to adopt by the alleged suspicious actions of the Arabic.

RETALIATION IS URGED FOR RAIDS BY ZEPPELINS

London, Sept. 10.—A portion of the London press today demands that the allies make retaliation raids upon the larger cities of Germany, naming Strasburg and Cologne as well as striking distance of the French lines.

It is pointed out that these cities could be reached from France much more easily than the Zeppelins are able to cross the North Sea and penetrate to London.

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Sir Herbert Ames on Patriotic Fund

A large audience greeted Sir Herbert Ames on Sunday last on the occasion of the Patriotic Meeting in the Comet, and those present heard a lucid explanation of the administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the object for which it was started.

Sir Herbert stated that the administration of the fund was in the hands of the foremost men of Canada, who were giving the same free to the Empire, and that up to date it had not cost the people of Canada one cent for the great amount of work in connection with it. The interest allowed by the banks on the deposits had more than paid for the outside help that had been required.

Sir Herbert went on to relate the circumstances which led up to the formation of the national patriotic fund last September when the organization was constituted by act of parliament, and how the Duke of Connaught, then the honorary chairman of the fund, has never attended a meeting of the general committee at Ottawa.

The work of caring for the invalids of the British services who left within a few hours after the first call of the war was a detail, with Sir Herbert, who explained how the first local attempts at relief were fully centralized into the national society. The organization is now purely national, and while there remains a dollar in the treasury no soldiers' dependents from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall be permitted to want.

The speaker went on to show that the government allowance is not sufficient to meet the demands of living of many families, and hence it is absolutely necessary for the patriotic branches to look carefully after the people on their lists.

It was recommended by the central executive that families in the west should be granted an allowance 25 per cent. higher than in the eastern cities, where living is cheaper.

When the Patriotic Fund entered upon its second year a week or so ago, continued Sir Herbert, it had about 20,000 families in its list of beneficiaries, and to meet the needs of these \$2,276,000 per month is required. In the early months of the war, subscriptions to the fund were in excess of the demands upon it, and a considerable surplus accrued, but since May these reserves have been subjected to an ever-increasing drain, and during the past three months the deficit amounted to \$400,000. Should the war continue for another year, at least six million dollars will be required, and although no written contract has been entered into with the soldiers, Sir Herbert feels that it is up to those who remain at home to care for his wife and children, and see to it that the pledge is not broken.

"During the past few months," continued Sir Herbert, "Alberta has drawn an average of \$75,000 a month from the Patriotic Fund and during the past three months has contributed \$15,000, and has already drawn \$200,000 more than it has raised.

A French soldier, passing through London, tells of a German-American plot to destroy the Canadian harvest. This is the first: Is the doctor province exercising the same vigilance and economy in the distribution of the Patriotic Fund as is exercised in the other provinces; the second: are the men who do not enlist taxing themselves for war purposes in the same degree as we are.

Sir Herbert stated that he was not at all disappointed with the showing that Alberta has already made, and with the manner in which the people of the province have responded to the call for funds. When he was in Alberta last year, he figured out that 1,000 or 1,200 families would have to be provided for, and that \$250,000 would be needed to carry them through the first

year. Some \$223,000 of this amount was raised. Southern Alberta standing sponsor for its \$125,000, but the northern part of the province fell slightly behind, to the tune of some ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

Instead of 1,000 families, though there were 3,500 to be provided for, because of the fact that one out of every 25 of Alberta's men have enlisted, and an order to provide for the families of these men, it will be necessary for the provinces to raise twice as much as it did last year, which will bring the total contribution up to \$500,000.

In concluding his address, Sir Herbert said:

"The question for the stay-at-home of Alberta now is: How much of your town load are you going to carry during the executive year? The Patriotic Fund will need one million dollars for Alberta during the next year. The committee expects Alberta to raise half of this, and the head office will supply the other half million. That should seem fair."

"It's going to be a hard pull," said Sir Herbert, "but \$1.25 for every man, woman, and child in Alberta. As some will not and others cannot contribute, it will mean an even greater average for those who can and will."

At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Sir Herbert.

CHOLERA AND TYPHUS THREATENING CENTRAL EMPIRES SAYS REPORT

Rome, Sept. 8.—The reason why the Austro-Germans, despite their success in the eastern theatre of war, are putting out feelers for peace is suggested by the impossibility of further holding the truth, now officially announced, that cholera and typhus are raging in the central empire.

The epidemic assumed alarming proportions during the last twenty days, 7,227 cases of cholera having been reported in Austria, 2,275 of which were fatal.

Cholera is widespread in Galicia, and it is reported also that many cases are suspected in Triest, Carinthia, Carniola, and Hungary.

Typhus cases numbering 1,185 have been reported in upper and lower Austria between July 4th and August 14th. Every effort has been made to hide the prevalence of the epidemics, especially in Germany, where the mortality is truly alarming.

The measures adopted to combat the cholera have proved insufficient, as the disease is impossible to contain or exterminate.

Reports have reached the states that cholera and typhus threaten to reap more victims than the war. Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland have agreed to close their frontiers unless the central empires officially announce the extent of the epidemics.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT TO DESTROY HARVEST DIVULGED BY PRISONER

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Cable from London last night the Gazette correspondent says:

"A French soldier, passing through London, tells of a German-American plot to destroy the Canadian harvest. This is the first: Is the doctor province exercising the same vigilance and economy in the distribution of the Patriotic Fund as is exercised in the other provinces; the second: are the men who do not enlist taxing themselves for war purposes in the same degree as we are."

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Instead of 1,000 families, though

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS



Family vegetable
and mineral
remedy
and the
best
Remedy
for
Diseases
and Indigestion. They do their duty.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
Genuine number Signature

Arnold

One Can Save
Energy and Temper
By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss fire if
properly held and struck on
rough surface. Every stick
is a match—and every match

A Sure, Safe
Light

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand
Safes, Cash Registers, Computors,
Scalps, etc., cheap. R. H. Robinson,
50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

Wear Russian Army Boots

Use of the British Army Puttees is to be Discouraged

The British army has decided to dis-
continue the use of puttees, which
had been the distinguishing wear
of the British soldier for many years,
and to substitute the Russian army
boot. This decision was arrived at
as a result of last winter's campaign in
Flanders, where it was found that the
cloth puttee was little or no protection
to the men suffering not from
frost bitten, but from numbed feet
and legs. Large numbers have already
been issued, and it is expected that all
will be supplied to the troops before winter
sets in, as the war offices anticipated
another winter in mud and water-
soaked tents.

The puttee, which is to be discarded,
was adopted because of its protec-
tive against snake bites, and
heat, and was used throughout the British
army, and, in fact, has since the
commencement of the present war
been taken up by the troops of the
other nations. It however, has proved
useless under conditions prevailing
in Europe, not only because of the
risk of putting it on, but also because
of the time it takes to put it on
properly.

Holley's Corn Cure takes the
rot out by the roots. Try it and
prove it.

Cossacks Know How to Save Wounded

According to the Russian physician Dr. Paschakow, who has come
from the Cossacks, especially their
method of treating wounds on the
field of battle, which is medical as
well as surgical. Dr. Paschakow has
been with the Cossacks since the be-
ginning of the war and has made some
very interesting observations.

"Our field hospitals are not
so well equipped as ours, but the
Cossacks have a method of
treating their wounded which
is excellent. They use a
cotton poultice, which
they soak in a
pot of water
and then apply
it to the
wound. This
method is
very
good, and
the Cossacks
have
been
very
successful
in
treating
their
wounds,
says Dr. Paschakow. The Cossacks
simply cover them with a layer of ashes
and then apply a poultice of
a wool or some cotton goods. These
ashes after being thoroughly applied
to all parts of the wounded then
are covered with a cloth which
is tied over them. Dr. Paschakow
says that he observed numerous cases
where even very ugly wounds, from
which the skin had been entirely
stripped away, had been
successfully treated and had
recovered quickly and were ready
again for action in the field.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Our small daughter is very fond of
our home, writes a communication
to Holley's Corn Cure. "We did
vigorously to the drying process. One
day, while we were remonstrating
with her, she said, 'What would happen, mamma,
if you didn't wipe me dry? Would I
get rusty?'



W. N. U. 1067

The Origin of Postage Stamps

Rowland Hill Was Ridiculed For His
Suggestion for Cheap
Postage Service

The civilized world is paying hom-
age to the postal stamp, the little
friend of humanity, on its seventy-
first birthday. Not since the days of
the Phoenicians has there come to
human beings such a boon as
was launched in England on May 6.
The beginning of popular communica-
tion, placing with the reach of the
hand the world in close touch with
relatives and friends. It put the
people of the world into close touch,
and encouraged the art of writing as
no man had ever done. But greatest
of all, it spread civilization.

Millions of people who today open
their mail scarcely glances at the little
black stamp. It represents to them the cost of
transporting and handling by the govern-
ment a postage stamp is a modern contriv-
ance, and that its great aid to mod-
ern life has played a remarkable part
in the progress of the world in the
last three-quarters of a century.

It was in 1840 that Rowland Hill, an
English schoolmaster, stirred all Eu-
rope with his suggestion that
shippers and human beings should derive a
system whereby a two-sheets letter
should be sent from London to Edin-
burgh for 12 pence, and yet the
government a fair profit on the trans-
actions. At that time the fee was 5
cents. Such an idea seemed ridiculous
to the public, which had looked upon
the sending of communications as an
expensive and time-consuming affair.
The men around, and the poor laughed

Hill persistently defended the ridicule.
He worked diligently on his schedule,
and when the time was ripe he flashed
it before the eyes of the public. He
still offered proof that was incon-
vincible that the actual cost of the
government for carrying said letter
should not be more than 12 pence.
He proved that the expense of
hiring men to figure out postal rates
and the system of rates existing based
on distance and the cost of delivery
was greater than the profit gained,
and he urged the adoption of 5 cent
postage. He did not let the right
no matter how short or long a
journey they were to make. He orig-
inalized the idea of postage stamps
and when the time was ripe he flashed
it before the eyes of the public. He
had been overpaid to the government,
and pointed out that this was the
cause in general of the custom was
then in general use.

The idea sprang by Hill and his
friends, the first round of laughter had
died away. The government was
pressed by a few thinkers of the
time to adopt the idea. All
the time, the first postage stamp, or
"stamped label," as they were called
at the time, were inaugurated on the
young Queen Victoria. The effect on
the post office was instantaneous.
In two years, and they were pan-
icked, the system of rates existing based
on distance and the cost of delivery
was greater than the profit gained,
and he urged the adoption of 5 cent
postage. He did not let the right
no matter how short or long a
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and when the time was ripe he flashed
it before the eyes of the public. He
had been overpaid to the government,
and pointed out that this was the
cause in general of the custom was
then in general use.

Worms, by the irritation that they
cause in the stomach and intestines,
deprive infants of the nourishment
they should derive from food, and
thus cause disease and death.

Worm Powders destroy worms and
correct the morbid conditions in the
stomach and bowels that are favorable
to the development of worms.

Among officers, the proportion of
killed to wounded was in the
ratio of 1 to 2.5.

In the Crimean the ratio of killed to
wounded numbered 3,527 officers and 6,765

British Losses

Statistics Showing the Ratio of Killed
to Wounded

The Lancet, discussing the statis-
tics of the casualties announced by
the house of commons, says:

"Of the total losses in the army the
killed numbered 3,527 officers and 6,765

wounded. In no previous war of which we
have accurate statistical records has
there been so great a loss of life in
a similar period of time as in the
years dealing with the army can be

submitted to certain rough compari-
son.

Throughout the Crimean campaign
the British losses were 2,765 killed
and 12,094 wounded, and our allies
lost 2,201 killed and 10,968 wounded.

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, during the whole period from
July to April, the Germans had 17,570

casualties, of which 10,180 were killed.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, the Russians lost 32,780 killed and 71,286

wounded. In the South African war

we lost 5,626 killed and 16,286

wounded.

In the absence of authoritative statistics as to the number of men engaged, it is impossible

to give the exact number of killed and

wounded in the present campaign.

The ratio of killed to wounded was

1 to 2.5.

Mr. Asquith stated in the house of

commons that the total casualties in

all ranks of the French and Medi-
terranean Armies were 250,000.

Those who wonder that the people

of Germany are so much to be pitied

should consider the actual

casualties of the war.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

TORIES SWALLOW THEIR ALLEGED PRINCIPLES

All Canada is laughing at the Tories in connection with their negotiation of the recent loan of \$45,000,000 in New York. Four years ago Liberals were branded as disloyal for proposing to treat, trade and deal with the Yankees; today the Tories gladly go to New York for the gold wherewith to pay for their extravagant expenditures. Poor Mr. White! It must have been a bitter pill for him to swallow; no wonder he is looking careworn. In 1911 he and the other stalwart sixteen time-serving Liberals of Toronto told us that Reciprocity surely meant that we would be swallowed up by the United States. Is he haunted now by similar fears, or is he, as we believe, merely smiling up his sleeve? We do not blame him for taking United States gold; but we would not be human if we failed to point out his inconsistency. We shall have more to say on this subject again because it is a most instructive commentary on inside Tory politics.

SINGLE TAX IN ALBERTA

In an interview given to the press recently, the minister of municipalities made a general reference to the tax convention which he attended in San Francisco, and coupled it with a brief observation as to the difficulties surrounding the solution of the problems affecting equitable assessments and tax levying not only in Alberta, but everywhere. This remark, which was not the main purpose of the interview, was picked up by a section of the press and made the basis of a statement, that the principle of single tax was to be abandoned in Alberta. Such was not the minister's intention, and there is nothing further from the truth than the statement that single tax is to be abandoned or that the principle has been a failure in Alberta.

Premier Sifton is a firm believer in single tax as the equable method of raising money, and there is not a shadow of doubt that, if it is a complete success insofar as the valuation of farm lands is concerned, the farmers of Alberta would strenuously oppose any change, and certainly would regard it as unequalled for, were the members of the government and legislature to take any steps to place a tax upon improvements.

As regards the towns, there is no doubt but that the sudden change from business and improvement taxes to an exclusive land tax worked a hardship in those municipalities, which, in the control of real estate boosters, had taken on liabilities and installed improvements far beyond the means of the ratepayers. It was all-right so long as times were booming and money was flush, but the moment a slump came and the banks tight up, these towns began to feel the pinch, and it only took one year in which to demonstrate most conclusively that they had taken on more debt than they could conveniently pay. To meet obligations, it became necessary to pile on the taxes, and business men are the victims. This does not vitiate the principle of single tax. It merely reveals the fact that certain towns had to tax unfairly in order to meet debenture payments.

Owing to the exceptional conditions created by unfortunate good times, the legislature last session amended the act, giving plunging into liability during towns permission to impose a business tax for four years. This was a measure of relief to meet the conditions referred to, and was not an abandonment of the principle of single tax.

Whatever amendments may be made to the municipal law, there is no likelihood of there being any change in the direction of interfering with the principle of single tax.

THE COLLECTION OF SEED GRAIN LIEN NOTES

It is not too late yet for the Dominion Government to retreat its steps in the matter of collecting the seed grain liens, and to replace its present plan of collecting the liens with another and less difficult method. If it forces the elevator companies to act as collection agents it will create a situation which will bother the farmers and elevator companies a great deal, and will result in collections far less satisfactory than if the present scheme was dropped altogether and another substituted.

Bruce Walker, the commissioner of immigration, is reported to be the man responsible for the present arrangement. The country has reason to expect better judgment from a man of his experience.

The government authorities are now preparing books containing the names, post office address, and section-town-range locations of the men to whom seed grain or other relief was extended. Each book contains the names of all such settlers within a judicial district. The names are not divided according to the railway stations, and are not even arranged alphabetically. Not even their addresses by stations are given, but only by post offices, which may or may not correspond with the stations.

These books are not yet in the hands of the elevator companies, nor are the instructions as to the methods of collection to be employed. After the elevator companies do receive them, copies must be forwarded to every grain buyer. The grain is already flowing into the elevators, so that by the time the instructions and lists are in the hands of the elevator companies' agents a good deal of the crop will have been marketed.

When all instructions and lists of names are in the hands of the agents, consider the position of the latter. Whenever a farmer approaches an elevator to sell his grain the agent must look through his book, which will take at least fifteen minutes, to see whether or not the farmer received relief from the government. If the farmer did receive relief, the agent must then compute the interest at five per cent, for six months upon the amount he received. If the grain the farmer is selling at the time does not total an amount equal to the amount of the relief, then he must compute the proportion of the interest to be added to the amount of the purchase price.

When it is considered also that in the busy season an elevator agent is more than enough to handle the grain as it is received, his position under these circumstances can better be imagined than described. When all is said, it is considered that not all elevator agents have more than a working knowledge of books and so forth, the amount of money collected for the government is likely to be very unsatisfactory. It must be considered also that the opportunities for settlers who desire to evade their payments are numerous and the methods easy.

If, instead of all this muddle, the government would appoint the homestead inspectors in each district as chief collection agents and have them employ a sufficient number of collectors without delay, the government would probably receive considerably more money and would also, doubtless, avoid trampling on a good many toes.

A committee of the grain exchange in Winnipeg, together with Mr. Walker, arrived at the scheme which has now been definitely formulated, with the important exception that the grain men wanted the names divided according to the railway stations the settlers used, while Mr. Walker divided the names simply by judicial districts, which makes the whole scheme useless. While the elevator companies at present express themselves as satisfied with the scheme, there is good reason to believe their apparent acquiescence covers a real determination to lead the government into a hopeless muddle, and then drop the whole scheme with a thud, in the middle of the threshing season.

At all events, the situation merits renewed consideration on the part of the government and its officials.

DOUBLE SHIRKERS

The Adrian (Mich.) Telegram is very severe in its criticism of United States citizens who, moving over to Canada and swearing allegiance to King George because "Canada looked like easy prosperity" to them, are now crossing the line and seeking United States citizenship again.

The Telegram thinks that their removal will be unfortunate for Canada, but that it will be unfortunate for Uncle Sam, too.

It is unfortunate that these supposed American citizens, presumably worshipping the flag above all other flags, should have lightly given up their citizenship and sworn allegiance to a foreign government. It was unfortunate that these same men, whom Canada imagined to have become loyal Canadians, ready to fight for the Canadian flag, regard their new citizenship, and their oaths as lightly that they turned tail at the first sign of personal sacrifice. And then it is unfortunate for us, once more, that we are again acquiring as citizens a class of men who first abandoned their native land, and then deserted their adopted land in its hour of distress. If these fair-weather sailors regain American citizenship, it is to be hoped that their third attempt at civic duty will be more admirable than their two others. Otherwise when the United States becomes involved in war, we shall witness another exodus across the border and a fresh outburst of allegiance to the Canadian flag—to hold good as long as the Canadian flag continues to protect them and asks nothing of them in return.

So far as The Guardian knows there have been very few naturalized Canadians from the United States leave this country since the war started for the purpose of avoiding the possible dangers caused by the war or to escape fighting themselves. There are a good many of United States birth in Alberta today supporting the war cause to the limit of their ability, and there are many more of them who are either in the firing line or getting ready for it. However, it is to be assumed that the Telegram must have come across such cases as those to which it refers. The Canadian entirely agrees with it in its estimate of their worth or lack of it.

AN AGED SENATOR DIES IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Sir Charles Eugène Boucher de Boucherville, senator and president of the legislative council of the province of Quebec, died yesterday at his home in his 94th year. Sir Charles had been in good health, considering his advanced age, until about a week ago.

The late senator had the distinction of being the only man in Canada holding membership in both the senate and the legislative council. He was also the oldest living graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

The deceased, then Mr. Charles de Boucherville, was elected to the Canadian assembly for Champlain in 1861, and sat in the assembly until confederation, when he was called to the legislative council. He entered the Chauveau government in 1873, became premier of the province of Quebec in 1874, and resigned, with his colleagues, after a dis-

agreement with the Lieutenant-governor in March, 1876. He was called to the Senate of Canada in 1879. In May, 1894, he was made a C.M.G., and was created a K.C.M.G. in June, 1914. He was a Conservative in politics.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Four children ranging in age from four to ten years were burned to death in their home a half mile south of Lovette, Man., at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the little farmhouse in which they were asleep was consumed by fire. The mother and father barely escaped and are now in the hospital suffering from burns.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—

Edmonton—Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—First Tuesday in October.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.

Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod—First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in November.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta,

this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. OWEN PENNICK,

Acting Deputy Attorney General.



From Warehouse to Your Table
without the possibility of the slightest deterioration
is ensured by the new wrapping in which

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold.
The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several disadvantages every housewife knows them. Easily torn. liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.
The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapping is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

A PERFECT WRAPPING FOR A PERFECT TEA
As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.

See us for anything in the CLOTHES LINE

Made to Measure
or Ready-to-Wear

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Alcan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel



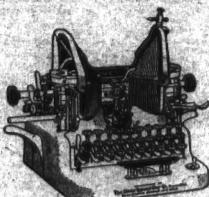
Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.
Horses bought and sold

Phone 163

D. W. GARNER, Prop.



Reasons Why

The

OLIVER
Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
8. **Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

Farm For Sale

S. E. 1/4 8-42-26 W. 4th

Four miles west of Morningside and 10 miles north of Lacombe. The soil is black sandy loam with clay subsoil. There is a good log house and large frame barn on the property, also well located in barn. For price and terms apply.

**National Trust Co., Ltd.,
EDMONTON, ALTA.**

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—The sitting of the Reichstag was opened today with a speech by the President, who said:—

"While in the West, we maintain unflinchingly our gains, and the Dardanelles and Italian frontier attacks are shattered by the bravery of our heroic soldiers; in the East the second year of war brings us and our Allies success that border on the fabulous."

After the President's speech the Chancellor spoke. He said:—

"Since our last meeting great things have again happened. All attempts of the French, in spite of their contempt for death and the utmost sacrifice of human life, to break our West front have failed against the stubborn prudence of our brave troops. Italy, who thought to conquer easily the goods of others which she has coveted, has been thus far brilliantly repulsed in spite of her numerous victories and stupendous sacrifice of human lives. At the Dardanelles the Turkish Army makes an unflinching stand. Where we have assumed the offensive we have beaten and thrown back the enemy. With our Allies we have freed almost all Galicia, Poland, Lithuania, and Courland from the Russians. Warsaw, Warsaw, and Kovno have fallen."

"Amidst the horrors of war we recall gratefully the practical love of humanity displayed by neighboring neutral States towards us on the occasion of the return of civilians from hostile countries, and the exchange of prisoners of war. The Netherlands has already given ready and devoted assistance to our severely wounded returning from England. To express the heartfelt thanks of the German people this morning (yesterday) and add a word of special thanks to the Pope, who has displayed untiring sympathy with the idea of the exchange of prisoners and with so many works of humanity during the war, and to whom belongs the main credit for their realization."

"Our enemies incur a terrible bloodguiltiness by seeking to deceive their peoples about the real situation. When they do not deny their defeat, our victories serve them to accumulate new calumnies against us. For instance, that we were victorious in the first year of the war because we had treacherously prepared for this war long beforehand, while they, in their innocent love of peace (daughter), were not ready for war. You remember the frequently provocative language which France has employed in recent years; you know that France, whenever she satisfied Russia's financial needs, made it a condition that the greater portion of the loan should always be applied to war equipment."

Sir Edward Grey said in Parliament on August 3:—"We, with our mighty Fleet, shall, if we participate in the war, suffer little more than if we remained outside." The man who, on the eve of his own declaration of war, speaks in such a very sober, businesslike tone and who, in accordance therewith, also directs the policy of his friends, only act so when he knows that he and his allies are ready. (Loud Cheers). The fact that England participated in the war only for the sake of Belgium has been abandoned in the meantime, by England herself. It was not ten-

Do the smaller nations still believe that England and her Allies are waging war for their protection and the protection and freedom of civilization? Neutral commerce on the sea is strangled by England as far as possible, goods destined for Germany must no longer be loaded on neutral ships. Neutral ships are compelled on the high seas to take English crews aboard and to obey their orders. London always hesitated to occupy Greek islands because it suits her military operations and with her Allies she wishes to constrain neutral Greece to make cessions of territory in order to bring Bulgaria to her side. In Poland Russia, who is fighting with the Allies for the freedom of peoples, lays waste the entire land before the retreat of her armies. Vil-

lages are burnt down, cornfields trampled down, and the population, Jews and Christians, are sent to uninhabited districts. They languish in the mud of Russian roads in windowsless sealed goods wagons. Such are the freedom and civilization for which our enemies fight. In his claims to be the protector of smaller States England comes on, the world having a very bad memory. In the spring of 1902 the Boer Republics were incorporated in the British Empire. Then English eyes were turned to Egypt. To the formal annexation of this was opposed the British Government's solemn promise to evacuate the land. That same England that to our proposal to guarantee to her Belgian neutrality if she remained neutral proudly replied that England could not make her obligations to Belgian neutrality a matter for bargaining, that same England had no scruple in turning away to France her solemn guarantee and undertaken to all Europe by the conclusion of a treaty with France which was to give England Egypt and to France Morocco. In 1907 the southern portion of Persia, by agreement with Russia, was converted into an exclusively English sphere of interest, and the northern portion was delayed over to a freedom-loving regiment of Cossacks. (Herr Liebknecht here interrupted "Potzdam interview.") I am coming to that later. Whosoever pursues such a policy has no right to accuse of warlike aspirations and territorial covetousness a country which for 40 years has protected Europe's peace, and while almost all other countries have waged wars and conquered lands, has striven only for peaceful development. That is hypocrisy. (Tremendous applause.)

Conclusive testimony of the tendencies of English policy and of the origin of the war is contained in the reports of the Belgian Minister. For what reason are these documents as far as possible hidden up in London and St. Petersburg? The public of the Entente may look at the publications which I caused to be published, particularly about the negotiations of the English Military Attaché with the Belgian military authorities. Here it is a question of England's policy of isolation. His colleagues in London and Paris form an exactly similar judgment to that of Baron Grindel, and this harmonious judgment is of quite decisive weight.

Against these testimonial all kinds of the enemy to attribute to us warlike ambitions and to themselves a love of peace. Is War German policy not informed of these events, or did it intentionally close its eyes to them by still seeking an adjustment? Neither one nor the other. There are circles who reproach us with political shortsightedness because I again and again endeavored to prepare an understanding with England. I thank God that I did. It is clearly proved that the fatality of this devastating world conflagration could have been prevented if an honest understanding with England directed towards peace had been accomplished. Who in Europe would then have thought of waging war. With such an aim in view, should we have refused the work, because it was heavy, and because it again and again proved fruitless?

King Edward saw his main task in personally promoting the English policy of isolation against Germany. After his death I hoped the negotiations for an agreement already inaugurated by us in 1909 would make better progress. The negotiations dragged on till the spring of 1911 without achieving any result. Then England's interference in our discussion with France in the Morocco question showed the entire world how English policy in order to impose its will on the entire world menaces the world's peace. Then also the English people was not exactly informed concerning the danger of the policy of its government. When after the crisis it was recognized how by a hasty decision, it had escaped the abyss of a world-war, a sentiment grew up in wide circles of the English nation in favor of establishing relations with us which would prevent warlike complications.

Thus arose Lord Haldane's mission in the spring of 1912. Lord Haldane was assured, me that the English Cabinet was inspired with a sincere desire for an un-

derstanding. It was depressed by our impending naval Budget. I asked him whether an open agreement with us, which would not only exclude an Anglo-German war, but any other war whatever, did not seem of more importance to him than a conclusion to this view. He asked me, however, whether if we were assured of security in regard to England, we would not fall upon France and destroy her. I replied that the policy of peace which Germany had pursued for more than 40 years, ought really to save us from such a question. If we had planned to be like tacks we could have had the last opportunity during the South African War and Russo-Japanese War to show our love for war. Germany, which sincerely wished to live in peace with France, would just little think of attacking another country. After Haldane had left my institution, he was continued in London, and in a meeting with him at the last negotiations with England we proposed an unconditional mutual neutrality undertaking. When this proposal was rejected by England as going to far, we proposed to restrict neutrality to wars in which it could not be said that the Power to whom neutrality was assured was the aggressor.

This was also rejected by England, who also proposed the following formula:—

"England will not make an unprovoked attack on Germany and will refrain from an aggressive policy towards Germany. An attack on Germany is not included in any agreement or combination to which England is at present a party. England will not join any agreement which limits such an attack."

My opinion was that among civilized powers there was no need to form an alliance to attack other powers without provocation or joint combinations which were planning such things. Therefore a promise to refrain from such attacks could not be made, the substance of a solemn agreement. The English Cabinet then proposed to prefix the following to the above formula:—

"As both Powers mutually desire to secure between themselves peace and friendship England declares that she will not make any unprovoked attack," etc.

This addition could not in any way alter the nature of the English proposal and no one could have blamed me, if already at that time I had broken negotiations. In order to do all in my power to secure the peace of England I declared myself ready to accept the English proposal, also on condition that it was completed as follows:—

"England, therefore, will, of course, observe benevolent neutrality should war be forced upon Germany."

Sir Edward Grey finally refused this addition, as he declared to our Ambassador from time to time that he could condone the existing British friendship with other powers. This meant for us the conclusion of the negotiations. England thought it a token of special friendliness to be sealed by a solemn agreement that she would not fall upon us without reason, but reserved a free hand in case her friends should like to do it.

Mr. Asquith, on October 2, 1914, referred to this at Cardiff. He told his audience that the English formula that England would not attack Germany without provocation was not sufficient for the German statesmen, who demanded that England should remain absolutely neutral in the event of Germany's being involved in war.

This assertion of Mr. Asquith's is a misrepresentation of the facts. Naturally, we demanded an unconditional neutrality at first, but in the course of negotiations we restricted our demand for neutrality to the avoidance of warlike acts, and especially Germany. This Mr. Asquith withdrew from his audience. I believe myself justified in declaring that he thereby misled public opinion in England in an unjustifiable manner. If Mr. Asquith had given the complete facts he could not have continued his speech as he did. He said:—

"And this demand, namely, for unconditional neutrality in any war, was proposed by German statesmen at a moment when Germany had greatly increased her aggressive and defensive means of power, especially on

the sea. They demanded that we should give them, as far as we were concerned, a free hand when they chose the moment to conquer and govern Europe."

I cannot understand how Mr. Asquith could possibly represent us as being willing to draw from it conclusions which were contrary to the truth. I mentioned this incident in order to protest before the entire world against the falsehood and slander with which our enemies fight against us. After we had made in full cognizance of the anti-German direction of English policy, with the utmost patience, they wanted to expose us before all the world by an exaggerated misrepresentation of the facts. Soon our enemies succeed in drowning also these statements in the noise of battle, and in the world just little think of attacking another country. At the time will begin history will pronounce judgment. At that time the moment had come when England and Germany, by a sincere understanding, could have secured the peace of the world. We were ready. England declined, she will never free herself.

Afterwards, Sir Edward Grey and the French Ambassador in London, M. Cambon, exchanged the well-known letters which aimed at an Anglo-French defensive alliance, but by secretly concluded agreements between both the general staffs and the Admiralty staffs they became in fact an offensive alliance. This fact was also held from the public.

Only when there was no way out the English Government on Aug. 3, 1914, informed the public of their plan. Until then the English Ministers had always declared in Parliament that England in the case of a European conflict reserved a completely free hand. The same policy was pursued by England when naval negotiations in the spring of 1914 were opened with Russia, and the Russian Admiralty desired to invade our province of Pomerania with the assistance of English vessels. Thus the encircling by the Entente with its openly hostile tendencies became narrower. We were obliged to reply to the situation with the great armament of the Budget of 1913.

As regards Russia, I have always acted from the conviction that friendly relations to individual members of the Entente must be maintained. Our old questions we had come to a good understanding with Russia. I remind you of the Potzdam Agreement. The relations between the Governments were not only correct, but were also inspired by personal confidence.

But the general situation was not solved, because the "revolution" idea of France and the bellicose pan-Slav attempts at expansion in Russia were continually encouraged by the anti-German policy of the balance of power of the London Cabinet. The tension thus grew to such an extent that it could not stand a serious test. Thus the summer of 1914 arrived.

In England it is now asserted that war could have been avoided if I had agreed to the proposal of Sir Edward Grey to participate in a conference of the Entente powers to discuss the Austro-Serbian conflict. The English proposal for a conference was handed over on July 27 through the Ambassador. The Foreign Secretary, in a conversation with Sir E. Goschen, in which he characterized the proposed method as unsuitable, declared that according to his information from Russia M. Sazonoff was prepared for a direct exchange of opinion with Count Berchtold, and that direct discussion between Petrograd and Vienna might lead to a satisfactory result. Therefore, it would be best, Herr von Jagow said, to await this discussion.

Sir E. Goschen reported this to London and received Sir Edward Grey's answer, namely, that this would be a procedure which was by far to be preferred to all others. At that time Sir Edward Grey agreed to the German standpoint and expressly said that he would not accept my proposal for a conference. We especially pursued our mediatory action at Vienna in a form, which approached to the last degree the line of what was consonant with our alliance. On July 29 the German Ambassador in Petrograd reported that M. Sazonoff had announced to him that the Vienna Cabinet categorically declined a direct discussion. Therefore, nothing else

remained than to return to the proposal of Sir Edward Grey for a conversation of four. As the Vienna Government meanwhile declared itself prepared to agree with a direct exchange of opinion with Petrograd, it was obvious that a misunderstanding had indeed occurred.

I telegraphed to Herr von Tschirsky, our Ambassador in Vienna, that we could not expect that Austria-Hungary should negotiate with Serbia, with whom she was in a state of war. But the refusal, of any exchange of opinion with Petrograd would be a bad blunder. Though we were ready to fulfil our duty as an ally we must decline to be drawn into this incident in order to protect the Balkans and slender the shield of peace and freedom of big and small nations. We do not mean the little peoples of German race. How easily are the diplomats of the Quadruple Entente engaged in influencing the Central Powers would throw them into slavery, while the triumph of the Quadruple Entente would bring them freedom, independence, gain in territory, and economical thrift.

It is only a few years ago that the hunger for power of Russia created under the motto "The Balkans for the Balkan People," the union which soon proved to be a misnomer, favoring the Serbian breach of agreement towards Bulgaria. The German and Austro-Hungarian victories in Poland have freed the Balkans from Russia's pressure. England was once, the protector of the Balkans. As the Ally of Russia she can only be the oppressor of their independence.

Hardly greater great people in the last century has endured such sufferings as the Germans, and yet when we can love this fate, which gave us in such sufferings the spirit to accomplish gigantic deeds. For the Empire, at last united, every year of peace was a gain because we made great progress without war. We do not want war. Germany never strove for supremacy in Europe. Her ambition was to be predominant in peaceful competition with great and small nations in works for the general welfare of civilization.

This war has shown of what greatness we are capable, when relying on our own moral strength. The power that our inner strength gives us cannot employ elsewhere than in the defense of freedom. We do not hate the peoples who have been driven into war by their governments. We shall hold on through the war till these people demand peace from the really guilty, till the road becomes free for the new liberated Europe, free of French intrigues, Muscovite desire of conquest, and English guardianship.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

Armed Aeroplanes

Latest French Aeroplanes Are Armed With a Cannon Especially Made For Them

The armed aeroplanes officially released are supposed to be the new flyers that have been the subject of such nothing has been known officially. Just what they are no one has any right to tell further than that they are armed with a new cannon especially made for them, supposed to fire a 1½-inch shell.

From many situations to this new idea, it appears that it is expected to be the first to claim that they have claimed to have gained over German aviation. The German machines were better prepared for warfare at the time, but many aeroplanes have been made and distance French machines is an old cause. The French brought out their new flying machines and armed them with special guns. These machines, in the hands of civilian aviators, who volunteered for the service in the chase of German aircraft, put an end to the aeroplane raids upon Paris.

A general statement published by the general staff of one of the German armies recognizes the superiority of the French aviation corps, particularly in

Recently the Germans announced the appearance of a new machine, supposed to surpass everything yet seen, with four propellers and two motors to each propeller. A letter from a French aviator says re-

garding the result that at the present time

United States and Canada are the only two countries

that do not compel military service.

In September, World War

in the form of conscription was intro-

duced into the United Kingdom by the Boer Act of 1899, which pro-

vides for all males over 5 feet 2 inches

thirty to enlist if called upon for mili-

tary service, will probably surprise

many people. The form of conscription

now in use is in abeyance by an annual act of parliament, with

the result that at the present time

United States and Canada are the only two countries

that do not compel military service.

In France liability for service ex-

tends to the age of forty-eight, no exception being allowed except for physical disability,

although, at one time, a man could be

excused from military service if he

or pay for a substitute. In Germany

liability for military service com-

mences at the age of twenty-one and

continues in war time to the age of

forty-five.

In the Italian army or navy is also compulsory an duration, the total period being eighteen years, be-

ginning at the age of twenty. The

time of service in the permanent

army is two years for all

arms. After passing through the

rank of men, the men are placed on

the permanent staff and are re-

ferred to the reserve, in which they re-

main until they have completed a

total of eight years' service. From

the time of service in the first line or

thirteen years being spent in the first

and second ranks of the Landwehr

and finally German soldiers pass

into the army in which they remain

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Ladies' New Silk Waists

We are showing a beautiful range of new Silk Waists in all the leading shades and styles. They are well made and perfect fitting. Prices are from \$3.50 to \$4.50

New Silk Poplins

These Silks are 36 inches wide and make up beautifully. We have a good assortment of shades. Per yard \$1.00

New Robe Cloths

These Cloths are a good weight and are especially for kimonas; patterns are of a new design; a good choice of colors. Price 20c, 25c, 30c



Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Our Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats have arrived. They are extra good value, made of the very best materials and up to date in style, well tailored and good fitting, and our prices are very low. We will be pleased to show them to you at any time.

New Hand Bags

We have a large range of Hand Bags, a good assortment of colors, a variety of styles. Prices from 75c to \$3.50

Corded Velvets

New Corded Velvets for dresses, a beautiful assortment of colors, narrow and wide cord, in navy, brown, red, old rose, cream, black, and various other shades. Special per yard 65c

Men's and Boys' Department

Having sold out so closely last year on all men's and boys' winter wear, we are in better shape this year to offer new, up to date lines of Clothing, Underwear, Wool Mackinaws (fancy and plain), Hats, Caps, Fur and Wool Overcoats, Wool Shirts, Boots and Shoes and Rubber Footwear.

Having bought before the sharp advance, our prices are lower. Below are a few of our offerings:

Light Grey Flannel Shirts, separate collar	\$1.25
Men's Wool Caps, fur lined	50c
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, per garment	\$1.25
Heavy Wool Overshirts	1.25
Fur Coats, Alaska Beaver, Dog, Cub Bear, Coot, at very close prices, and a large range to select from.	

GROCERY DEPARTMENT—Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

**A. M. Campbell
Lacombe**

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

Your Eyes Need Attention Now

This doesn't mean next Fall, or next Month, or even next Week, but **RIGHT NOW—TODAY**.

Neglect is the cause of nine-tenths of the eye trouble existing today. It's the easiest thing in the world to "put off" seeing a competent optician, and the result is serious eye afflictions.

If your eyes are getting weaker, call and let me examine them. I'll tell you what the trouble is and what it will cost to remedy it. Better call before it is too late.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building
Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Hems of Interest Locally

Mrs. W. Hall Waugh, of Calgary, was a visitor at the Vickery's home this week.

Dr. Harrington started the erection of a dwelling house on Burris Avenue this week.

E. A. Kriese, wife and family, left on Saturday for a holiday visit to their old home in Iowa.

Miss Orpha Vickers and Miss Brown, of Edmonton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Vickers this week.

Reg. Goldring is here from Sarcee Camp, Calgary, on a few days' furlough.

J. Boyd McBride returned this week from a month's holiday to Pacific Coast cities.

E. Trimble, Thos. Flemming, J. W. Lundy and Fred Waugh are the latest recruits from Lacombe, having enlisted this week. Several others offered their services, but were turned down for the present.

The first heavy frost of the fall visited Alberta and the other prairie provinces on the morning of the 11th, followed by another just as hard on the morning of the 13th. About an inch of snow fell during the night of the 11th and on the 12th, which quickly melted.

Next Monday night, September 20th, the Epworth Leaguers of Grace Methodist Church are giving a social entertainment. Everybody will be made welcome.

Fred Taylor won the free-for-all at the Stettler races last week with his celebrated trotter, Captain Derby, after three last heats with the best circuit racers in Alberta.

Dr. Michael Clark is coming on behalf of the Red Cross Society to give an address on Patriotism. He is a most eloquent speaker, and all should hear him. The date will be given later.

At the seventh general meeting of the Red Cross Society, held on Friday last, it was voted to send \$200 to Calgary. \$175 of this was for medical supplies for the hospitals for our Canadian contingents, and \$25 was for the tobacco fund. This sum represents nearly all we have raised during the summer, and it leaves our funds at a very low ebb. It is to be hoped that our canvass, in the near future, will meet with a generous response.

Lieut. Roderick Stuart Kennedy, whose marriage to England is announced in a cablegram in the Lacombe Guardian today, left Lacombe last year to join the First Canadian Contingent for the war. He had previously been a member of the Central Alberta Horse, but joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons before crossing the Atlantic. Some time after his arrival in England he received a commission as an officer in the army of the Mother Country and was gazetted second-lieutenant.

in the West Yorkshire Infantry, then stationed in Bedfordshire. About three weeks ago this regiment was ordered to Aldershot, and expected to go to the front in the almost immediate future. Lieut. Kennedy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Angus Kennedy, of Lacombe. He

was born in Montreal, and is a graduate of McGill University, having taken the degrees of B. S. and M. A. Four years ago the Manitoba Agricultural College, his bride, Miss Lillian Beatrice Kingsmill Cook, is the daughter of the late Surgeon-General Cook, of Indian Medical Service.

DOPE, VICTIM GETS THREE MONTHS

Ponoka Herald—Tuesday before Justices Turner and Field, A. Levon, of Edmonton, was charged with obtaining morphine contrary to the opium and drug act, and had \$60 and costs or three months' imprisonment. Along with a companion and two women, he came to town Sunday evening from Lacombe, followed by Corporal Webb of the Mounted Police. He forged a medical prescription for 30 grains of morphine, and purchased the drug at the Drug Store. The capture was a very smart piece of work, for which the Corporal deserves credit."

Levoux was one of the trio suspected of breaking into the ticket office here on Sunday afternoon, fifth inst.

VAN HORNE DEAD

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Sir William C. Van Horne, one of the best known railroad men and financiers in America, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at two o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Royal Victoria Hospital here.

MARRIED

WEBB-ZIELASIK—At the Manse, Lacombe, by the Rev. M. White, on Sept. 1st, 1915, Starkie Webb to Millie Zielasik, both of Rimby.

BEEDLE-WADDELL—At the Manse, Lacombe, by the Rev. M. White, on Sept. 4th, 1915, Dan Newton Beedle, of Millikirk, to Ella May Waddell, of Stettler.

NELSON-FARNUM—At the Manse, Lacombe, on Sept. 14, 1915, Neil William Nelson to Eulalia Bell Farnum, both of Ponoka.

ROWL-SYMES—At Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary, on

Saturday, August 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Claude Rowe, of Lacombe, formerly of Cornwall, Eng., to Elizabeth Symes, also of Lacombe, formerly of Fraserburg, Scotland.

LACOMBE MAN WEDS

London, Eng., Sept. 9.—The marriage has taken place of Lieut. Roderick Stuart Kennedy, 12th West Yorkshires, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kennedy, of Lacombe, Alberta, to Lillian Beatrice Kingsmill, daughter of the late Surgeon-General Henry Cook, I.M.S., and Mrs. Cook.

New Goods Now in Stock

Men's and Boys' Shoes

Rubbers and Overshoes

Felt Shoes

Sheepskin Shoes

Moose Moccasins

Oil Tan Moccasins

Winter Mitts and

Gloves for Men

and Boys

Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Tilsworth's Furniture Store Lacombe

